

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR, On seeing the statement in your impression of the 31 inst., "That the Board had refused to accept Mr. Byrne's offer to take all the responsibilities of the Company, and build the line, making his own terms with the Government,"—I immediately made some enquiries on the subject, being at first, with others, under the impression that you must have been misinformed:—in this I soon found I was mistaken, and I should at once have sent you a letter on the subject, had you not stated, that the want of time and space alone prevented you making any comment, thereby leading me to expect the article which has since appeared in your number of the 10th inst. The remarks which you have made are so correct and forcible, that nothing I could say would add to their weight; but there is one point in reference to this offer, or acceptance, (we will not cavil about words) on the part of Mr. Byrne to take the road, which I think ought to be mentioned. I allude to the assertion which Mr. Wilson has very publicly made, denying that Mr. Byrne has in any way signified his readiness on the part of Class A to accept the powers and responsibilities of the Company and build the line. I consider this the most flagitious thing I have almost ever heard of, and how Mr. Wilson could have had the hardihood to make such a statement is to me incomprehensible, well knowing, as he must have done, that the truth could not be disguised beyond a few days even with those most favorably disposed to put confidence in him. It only affords another proof to the many already existing, of what has been often said—"that he is perfectly indifferent as to the means employed, provided he gains his object." What that object, in this instance could have been, I am at a loss to discover, but I should not be surprised, when he finds, as he must do,—that he has failed in attaining it, to see him turn round, and again assert that he never denied the receipt of the offer from Mr. Byrne. Surely, Sir, such acts as these must at last open the eyes of the shareholders both here and in England to the true character of the man who is exercising such a baneful influence on their prospects.

I cannot curb my indignation sufficiently to trust myself to give full expression to my feelings regarding the headlong recklessness displayed by the Board, but it does appear to me, since the very existence of St. Andrews depends upon the Railway, that if the shareholders cannot be roused to a sense of the duty which they owe to their fellow townsmen as well as to themselves, that a Public Meeting ought to be called to denounce such pusillanimity.

There are three acts lately consummated by the Board (the first of which luckily can be of no effect unless confirmed by the Class A, which is not likely to be the case) which cannot be too strongly reprobated.—The first is a Resolution pledging the Company to construct a Branch to St. Stephens as soon as fifty miles of the main line are finished. The second—another Resolution putting the whole power of the Company into the hands of John Wilson till next June, with authority, to use and work the road for traffic, for his own individual behoof and benefit, and on his own responsibility alone.—And the last—The forcing the Contractors to deliver up the Locomotive under the verdict of the Sheriff's Jury, not only without making any preparations of having any competent person to take charge of it, but actually leaving it half full of water, standing in the open road, uncovered and exposed to the, perhaps, irreparable damage which it must receive from such weather as we have lately had.

The first we can be at no loss to account for—it was the bait by which the two new St. Stephens Directors were induced to join the Board: so that for £150,000 present subscriptions paid up by those gentlemen, the Company is to expend some £50,000 or £60,000 in building their branch before finishing the main line; and thereby take the trade and traffic into St. Stephens and divert it from St. Andrews, into which place it could never afterwards be directed.

The second—it is equally plain to see, is to enable Mr. Wilson to get down the timber he has cut on speculation.—But is it not astonishing, Sir, after the evidence given by Mr. Light the other day in the Court, "that the road is unsafe for traffic," and his refusal to take any responsibility upon himself while the line is worked by Mr. Wilson—to say nothing of the illegality and danger of the arrangement—is it not astonishing, I say, that with all his craftiness Mr. Wilson has been able to cajole his co-Directors into the commission of such a monstrous wrong.

The third act speaks for itself. The spirit or want of judgment—be it, which it may—which can lead men to sacrifice such valuable property carries its own condemnation.

Sir, only let these things be known and understood, and it will not require "arguments" from any one to overwhelm the perpetrators of them with the disgrace they merit.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servt.,
CIVILS.

COPPER COIN.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, with an Order of Her Majesty in Council, declaring that the Copper Pennies and Halfpennies of New Brunswick Currency, recently coined at Her Majesty's Mint, shall be current and lawful money within the said Province of New Brunswick, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money therein,

at the value of one Penny currency and one Halfpenny currency.

Latest from Europe.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday with dates to the 30th Dec. The Sarah Sands had put into Cork for repairs, and would sail thence for Portland. Louis Napoleon has made a grand speech to the French Chambers, which slightly depressed the French and English funds.

Sebastopol held out. Frequent sorties took place, in which the Russians claim the advantage.

The Allies reinforced 18,000 men.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill has become law.

Parliament has adjourned.

No notable change in Markets.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Arctic arrived out on the 24th. The Arctic sailed from Matanzas on the 21st December, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea.

There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister in Vienna on the 24th December, between the ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff was to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a private character.

A Vienna despatch of the 26th says, that Gortschakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg for Count Drouot. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but it is not the final reply of Russia.

In regard to the Russian mission to London, of which high expectation had been formed, it was surmised that M. Uaguet was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and that his instructions are merely to watch on the spot the course of events.

Nothing certain, however, was known.

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.

The affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to the 20th December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the Allies; nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted with cannon. The reinforcements of the Allies due to the 18th December reached 18,000.

An official Despatch in the Paris Monitor from Balaklava, says that the situation of the Allies is excellent. Gen. Liprandi, with 40,000 men, was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Menshikoff was sick, and Gen. Osten-Sacken was in command.

In the meantime, 5,000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria.

The destination of Omer Pasha's army was kept a profound secret. It was thought they would invest the North side of Sebastopol.

The Railway expedition from England was already on the way in seven steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country had put almost a stop to all operations.

The communication between Perekop and Simpheropol was completely interrupted, and a week had transpired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol.

At the last accounts, the weather had improved, with heavy frost, and both armies were renewing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says that for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy have made vigorous sorties against our lines, and those of the English. As soon as they reached the parapet, they were received by a well directed volley of musketry, and repulsed.

An obstinate struggle at the point of the bayonet, a skirmish, occurred near Inkermann, on the 15th.

On the 17th, Omer Pasha left Schumla for Constantinople. His proposed future movement was not known.

The Turkish troops began to arrive from Varua on the 18th.

Twenty two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea.

It is probable the Russian garrison have mined the places in Sebastopol which they pretend to have left. We have further particulars as to the naval sortie at Sebastopol. Two Russian steamers, towing six gun-boats, went out of the harbor on the 6th Dec. After firing at the French they were compelled to retire.

The passage left between the sunken ships is only wide enough for one vessel to pass at a time. The Allied fleet has moved outside the double bay Chersonesus.

POLAND.

Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within the two first weeks of January.

THE BALTIC.

France and England have notified the Swedish Government that all intercourse between Finland and the harbors in the White Sea is to be stopped.

Osten-Sacken is removed from the 3d to the 4th corps, vico Dannenburg, who is disgraced.

The chief engineer officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol is Gen. Desirum, a Frenchman.

A levy of ten more men in every thousand is ordered in the Eastern part of the Russian empire, to be completed by March 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20th.—It is confidently asserted that a resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack Menshikoff.

There is a report that Omer Pasha has written to the Sultan, making it a condition of his accepting the command that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order to prevent his being outvoted by Lord Raglan and General Canrobert.

Warsaw, Dec. 25th.—A despatch from Warsaw states that the Russian naval artillerymen were taken out of the Baltic fleet, and had arrived at Sebastopol, and that to their presence is due the precision of the fire from Sebastopol, as well as the sound boldness of the fleet.

The British Parliament is not in session. The Royal assent has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, but the measure continues as unpopular as ever.

The Money Market was unchanged. Consols steadily at 91½ to 91¾. The billions in the Bank of England has increased £108,000 sterling.

The Arctic exploring ship Enterprise, capt. Colverson, has arrived at Hong Kong, on her way to England.

The event of the week is Napoleon's speech to the French Chambers. It is warlike in tone, and makes no mention of a prospect of peace. The speech was immediately followed by a vote of a loan of 5,000,000 francs.

The result of the meeting of the representatives of Vienna had not transpired.

The Patriotic Fund.—It is with much pleasure we notice that the "Patriotic Fund" for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea, will be handsomely augmented by this Province. It is reported that the Legislature will vote £10,000 in this purpose. Several of the leading Masonic Lodges—Temperance bodies and National Societies have given respectable amounts. Would it not be well to follow the example of our St. John friends and get up a "Grand Tea Meeting," and devote the proceeds to the noble purposes of the Patriotic Fund.—The inhabitants of St. Andrews, are celebrated for getting up a public "tea shine," equal to any town in the Province. It only wants to be started.—Who will move in the matter?

The American papers generally, we regret to notice, are sympathizing with Russia, in her attempts we may say to enslave the best Governments in Europe, and (like themselves,) in her unjust endeavors to extend her territories. How a country, professedly Republican, and which claims the proud title of being "the freest nation" in the world, can lend itself to support a most haughty and tyrannical Emperor, with millions of serfs or slaves, and who is a thorough despot, it is difficult to determine, unless it arise from an implacable hatred to Britain, and everything British.

This anti-British feeling has been spread immensely within a few months—by a large native American party called "Know Nothings," who appear to have carried most of the elections as they pleased. This party sacrifice every principle of honour and integrity to gain their own ends,—they have fitted out filibustering expeditions against Cuba, which they are resolved to annex to the United States, if they can, and these piratical attempts have been winked at by the Executive Government—they assisted in bombarding Greytown—and their thirst for an acquisition of territory is insatiable. In fact, from the tone of the Press in the neighbouring Republic, we should not be surprised to hear of their raising regiments and fitting out vessels to assist the Czar to increase his present overgrown empire and perpetuate barbarism. They know that the present contest, is one between liberalism and despotism—they know also that the commercial prosperity of their nation is mainly attributable to Great Britain.—and yet their inordinate desire to obtain Cuba induces them to fraternize with Russia, merely because France and England stands in their road.—This is, we believe, the principal cause of their sympathy for Russian tyranny.

We have received the first number of the "Westmorland Times," published at the Bend of Petticoat, by Mr. Geo. W. C. Lugin. The editorials are well written, the selections are interesting and the typographical appearance neat. In politics the paper is decidedly liberal, not pledged to the present government nor does the editor intend to be to any future one, except in so far as it is

conducted according to the well understood wishes of the people. We wish the proprietor that success, which his enterprise and ability justly entitle him.

The Amateur Theatrical Company of St. Andrews, have with commendable loyalty, given notice of a Performance to take place on Tuesday evening next 23d inst., the whole proceeds of which are to be devoted to the noble purpose of the "Patriotic Fund;" the Amateurs generously paying all the incidental expenses of dresses, scenery, &c., out of their own pockets. Their object is a laudable one, and no doubt the little Theatre will be crowded.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill of Fredericton, had a narrow escape from death, on the 5th inst., owing to the explosion of some "boiling oil" which ignited in a close store in one of his rooms, and upon which cold water had been incautiously thrown to extinguish the flame. The liquid flew all round the room. The Rev. gentleman's face, head and hands, were badly burned; so much so, that it will be some weeks before he can resume his duties.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Her Majesty in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. H. Buck, Curate of St. George's, Southwark, to be Chaplain of the Queen's Prison, vice the Rev. H. Vachell, resigned.—London Observer.

The above named gentleman, is brother of Mr. Walter M. Buck, C. E. of this Town.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

John Duncan, George Young, and Moses Tuck, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Portland Police, in the room of the Hon. Charles Simonds, and Thomas Allan and John Haws, Esquires, resigned.

William Wright, Esquire, to be Commissioner of Sewerage, &c. under the Act of Assembly 19 Vic. cap. 6, in the room of Mr. Baron Bristford, Esquire, resigned.

Alan McLean, Esquire, to be Shipping Master at the Port of Saint John.

Deputy Surveyor Wm. Mahood, to be reinstated in his office of Local Deputy and Seizing Officer for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Mr. Edw. Jack, who acted during Mr. Mahood's illness.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, January 8, 1855.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Another Masonic Contribution.—At a meeting of Carleton Royal Arch Chapter in this City, on Wednesday evening last, the sum of £25 was voted from its funds as a contribution to the National Patriotic Fund.

The St. Andrews and St. George's Societies in this City have taken steps to swell the contributions from this Province to the Patriotic Fund. The subscriptions of the members of the former Society are expected to exceed £200.—(Courier.)

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the Parish of Portland, in a house owned by the heirs of the late Wm. Jordan, and extended to the two houses adjoining, owned by Mr. Wm. Radcliff and Mr. J. Reed, all of which were consumed. The Brunswick Engine No. 1, of Portland, was early at the scene of the disaster, and did good service. One of our City Engines, No. 5, was also early on the spot, and worked well. After exhausting a well near the fire, No. 1 supplied No. 5 with water from the harbour, and thus kept the fire in check. We learn that the houses were all insured.—(New Brunswick.)

Late from THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The ship Minerva arrived at New York on the 1st inst., bringing Cape of Good Hope papers to November 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were fears of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavouring to stir up the Fingoes to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygamy, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government. The natives beyond the Orange River Sovereignty, had refused to allow further trading of the English with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all their elephants, &c.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at port Elizabeth, that freights to London had advanced.

The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the home government, as regards the native tribes.

The country is in an unsettled state, and many murders are chronicled.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, contain cure for all Bilious Complaints and Disordered Stomachs. Another proof of their Efficacy.—Copy of a letter from James Trent, Esq., dated Adelaide, January 29th, 1854.—To Dr. Holloway.—Sir,—I was for some years a sufferer with a bilious complaint, accompanied with indigestion and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief, I used a variety of medicines, but fruitlessly. I was, however, induced to try your Pills by a friend of mine who had derived great benefit from them, and must admit, that they soon restored my appetite, and effected a complete purification of the blood. I now enjoy the best of health. (Signed) JAMES TRENT.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, by Rev. Andrew Barron, Mr. Patrick Quinn, to Miss Mary Hayes, both of St. Andrews.

At St. John, on the 11th inst., at the German Street Chapel, by Rev. Richard Knight

Chairman of the N. B. District, Anne C., eldest daughter of Rev. J. H. Henniger, Superintendent of the Saint John Circuit, to Rev. James Taylor, Wesleyan Minister, of Moncton.

DEATHS.

At Auckland, (New Zealand,) on the 29th June last, after a short illness, Anne, wife of Major Cockrill, H. M. 58th Regiment, and formerly of the 76th. She had endeared herself by her many inimitable virtues, to a large circle of relatives and friends, who mourn their loss.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR STREET is about to remove from St. Martins to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that on his return from St. Martins in the course of ten days, he will open his office in this Town, and be prepared to practice in his profession.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

Emigration.

Passengers desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.

Passage—From Liverpool to St. John, 45 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases, required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—

For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily; 2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice, 1 1/2 lb. Sugar, 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

J. & R. REED,
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Fresh Arrivals from England.

WM. ASHLEY,

Clock & Watchmaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, when he will be happy to execute any work in his line, which may be intrusted to his care, with promptitude.

He has brought from England a selection of Watches, Gold Rings, Chains, Alberts, Pins, Studs, silver shuffles, Brooches, Earrings, and a variety of other Jewellery.

Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots.

Also, a quantity of small wares, tortoise shell combs; tooth, nail, hair brushes and combs, in great variety.

Watch glasses and dials fitted; Spectacles and eye glasses to suit all ages.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

CHARLOTTE.

By Deputy Mahood, at St. Andrews.

70 acres, lot 4 east, block A, Fanning's division, Saint David, L. Simpson, Jr. improved.

100 acres, lot 104, block K, west of Dog Brook, William Frazier; 108. survey.

100 acres, lot 17, tier 11, Clarence Hill, John McGowan.

50 acres, lot 17, block 15, southeast of D, Pleasant Ridge, James M. Colloch.

88 acres, lot 3, range 13, Clarence Hill, P. O. Lee.

200 acres, in rear, on Lake Stream, P. O. Lee.

5w JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

NOTICE.

MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, hereby being appointed my Attorney, I hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me either by Note or Book account, are hereby required to pay to him their respective dues without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same.

SAMUEL GETTY,
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been solicited to open a SINGING SCHOOL for instruction in VOCAL MUSIC, in Saint Andrews, and has consented to do so, provided a sufficient number of scholars offer previous to the 15th inst. A list has been left at Mr. John Little's store, where subscribers names will be received.

Terms—7s. 6d. per quarter or 24 Lessons—to be paid in advance.

THOS. ALGAR,
Jan. 8, 1855.